(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2883.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1802.

HAGUE, February 2.

VERY favourable accounts have been received of our third ſquadron which ſailed under captain Meſſiſſee. On the 14th it arrived ſafely at St. Martin's in the Iſle of Rhee, on its way to Batavia, for which ſettlement the corvettes Echo and William have already proceeded on their voyage. This ſquadron will take on board at Rochelle the corps of troops that has been raiſed for us in France. The greater part of the ſhips of the line and frigates that compoſe theſe three ſquadrons, are new ſhips, built within the two or three laſt years, and according to the accounts received are found to be excellent ſailers. The ſquadron which put into Breſt has been furniſhed there with every neceſſary, and has taken on board five French adjutants for general Rochambeau at St. Domingo, at the particular requeſt of Buonaparte to admiral Hertſink. We have advice here that the above ſquadron has already ſailed from Breſt.

Citizen Van-Beveren, formerly deputy from Frieſland, to the ſtates general, has been appointed preſident of the directory, in the room of citizen Burmania Rengers, from the 1ſt of February, to the 1ſt of May next enſuing.

LONDON, February 4.

A ſecond ſquadron is fitting out againſt the Algerines from Liſbon.

A letter from Exeter ſays, that a propheteſs has lately riſen up in that city. Three clergymen came 300 miles to viſit her, and with four other perſons held a conſultation with her; ſhe has deluded many, and the ignorant and uninformed repoſe implicit confidence in her. She dreſſes in white muſlin, and ſays that RICHARD BROTHERS is the Lamb, and ſhe is the Lamb's wife.

February 11.

SIERRA LEONE-HOUSE, Feb. 12, 1802.

Diſpatches have been received from the governor and council of Sierra Leone, dated the 16th December laſt, which ſtate a ſudden and unprovoked attack on the ſettlement to have been made by ſome neighbouring natives on the 18th November.

The following is the ſubſtance of the governor and councils communication:

On the morning of the 18th November a body of Timmanys (the ſubjects of king Tom) made a furious and unexpected aſſault on the fort. A ſmall but ſelect party of them, ſaid to be headed by two rebel ſettlers, forced their way into the fort, ſupported by a number of markſmen, who kept up a very deſtructive fire on thoſe who advanced to repel them.

In about 15 minutes lieut. Laidlow and ſergeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and ſeveral others were killed, and governor Daws, Meſſrs. Gray, Car, and ſeveral others were wounded. At length a ſmall party of ſoldiers and ſettlers collected from different quarters, and headed by the governor in perſon, gallantly puſhed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort. The retreat of the aſſailants ſoon became general. Their loſs appears to have been conſiderable, and at leaſt equal to that ſuſtained by the defenders of the fort.

The enemy, though baffled in their enterprize, ſtill maintained a very threatening poſition to the weſtward of the colony, apparently with the hope of recruiting their numbers; ſucceſſive expeditions (undertaken with this view) were attended with ſucceſs, that by the 4th of December they had been completely driven from the diſtrict which lies between the ſettlement and Cape Sierra Leone, with ſcarcely any loſs on the part of the colony.

This treacherous and unprovoked aggreſſion is excluſively attributed to the Timmanys, and it appears to have ſtrongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African chiefs, ſeveral of whom had repaired with a conſiderable number of men to the aſſiſtance of the ſettlement, and had joined in the excurſions which were undertaken againſt the enemy.

The governor and council ſay—"We cannot paſs unnoticed the exertions of thoſe brave men, both Europeans and ſettlers, who defended the fort on the morning of the attack; ſome of them are now inſenſible of human praiſe, and others lie languiſhing under the effect of thoſe wounds to which their intrepidity expoſed them."—Mr. Cox, the ſtore-keeper, was ſhot dead in attempting to ſave the magazine from the ravages of the enemy.—Lieut. Laidlow, at an early part of the action, met with the ſame fate.

The conduct of Mr. Crankapone, a Nova-Scotia black, who alſo fell, is noticed in terms of high praiſe.

Mr. Wilſon, it is ſaid, acted with great ſpirit, and the ſervices of George Clark, and John Gordon, ſettlers, were found very uſeful in driving the enemy out of the fort.

The ſoldiers in general behaved with the ſteadineſs of men who have ſeen ſervice, and through the whole action kept up a very galling and effective fire on the enemy.

Capt. Bullen, of his majeſty's ſloop the Waſp, was ſolicitous from the hour of his arrival, a few days after the attack, to meet and even prevent the wiſhes of the colony.

When the diſpatches came away, ſome pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace propoſed by the company being thoſe of having the rebel ſettlers delivered up, and the diſtrict to the weſtward of Free-town, which had been poſſeſſed by Tom King, the principal in the war, ceded to the company.

The governor and council alſo acknowledge the ſervices rendered to the colony on this occaſion by captain Haile, of the Hope, and captain Scott of the Fraternité, two Liverpool letters of marque then lying in the river.

List of killed and wounded on the morning of the 18th November.

Killed—Lieut. Laidlow, of the African corps; ſergeant Blackwood, of do. W. Hooper, a private of do. Mr. Cox, ſtore-keeper; nine ſettlers, viz. ſix men and three women.

Mortally wounded—William Baker, a private of the African corps, ſince dead; J. Steel, do. five ſettlers, of whom four are ſince dead.

Wounded, but already recovered or likely to recover—Governor Daws, in the ſhoulder and breaſt; Mr. Gray, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Wilſon, in the leg; Mr. Gordon in the head and ſhoulder; ſeven privates of the African corps; 24 ſettlers, viz. 18 men and 6 women.

Total—Killed, or ſince dead, 18; wounded, 38—56.

Subſequent to the 18th, in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the exploſion of ſome powder kegs, Mr. Wilſon, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilſon has ſince recovered, but three of the natives died. In another attack one ſeaman of the Waſp was killed, and four wounded.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

A negro man died a few months ago upon Mr. Joucts' eſtate called Montague, in the iſland of Jamaica, who perfectly remembered the great earthquake which deſtroyed Port-Royal in 1692; he was then married and had ſeveral children. He retained all his ſenſes, except his ſight, to the very laſt.

BOSTON, April 4.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Tripoli; dated October 4, 1801, recived by Mr. Cathcart, at Leghorn, 21st December.

SIR,

"The principal object of this letter, is to acquaint you that two cruiſers are ready to ſail, the one a ſhip of ſixteen guns, commanded by Baiz Hadgi Oſman Candrietto; the other a Greek built Gnerlinoguichi or Polacre, of 12 guns, commanded by Baiz Oſman Lerantinor.

"The firſt of the above-mentioned cruiſers had returned from Carthagena, in Spain, on the 23d ult. where ſhe had been upon buſineſs for the baſhaw. I believe both the above cruiſers will be manned with Turks, whom the baſhaw wiſhes to get rid of, as he is really afraid of receiving a viſit from the captain baſhaw, in conſequence of having incurred the diſpleaſure of the grand vizier.—The baſhaw, about two months ago, purchaſed a fine Imperial ſhip, like the one that is blockaded at Gibraltar, ſhe now mounts eighteen guns; ſhe is painted all black, with a yellow ſtripe in the middle; ſhe has got green Venetian blinds in her cabin windows, and all the ornaments of the ſtern are of the ſame colour—It is ſuppoſed admiral Murad will go out in her ſoon.

"The baſhaw has three gun boats, with a twenty-four pounder in each of their bows; they fired at the American frigates, and he really believes that they forced them to raiſe the blockade.

"I hope that no American merchantmen may be found without convoy, particularly upon the coaſts of Naples, Sicily, and their vicinity, as they might eaſily fall into the hands of the cruiſers, which are now going out; which, beſides the actual loſs, would have very diſagreeable conſequences, and would entirely reverſe the political ſituation of the United States, with this regency."

Extract of a letter from the American conſul at Gibraltar, dated 30th January, to conſul Montgomery, at Alicant.

"The following is the copy of a letter, received from conſul Simpſon, of Tangier, dated 27th inſtant, relating to the commander of the Tripolitan ſhip (Corſair) that has been laid up in this port ſince July laſt, viz. "*Arder Amar* has returned from Fets to Tetuan, with an order for men and proviſions to navitate the ſhip home; ſo that you muſt be on the look-out for his arrival at Gibraltar. I have juſt been to the governor on the ſubject, and hope the execution of this order will at leaſt be ſuſpended."

NEW-YORK, April 5.

We learn by a gentleman from Virginia, that the college of William and Mary, at Williamſburg, is completely broken up, and the ſyſtem of education there, for the preſent at leaſt, entirely diſcontinued. The circumſtances of this extraordinary affair are as follow: In conſequence of a difference between two of the ſtudents, a Mr. Lee, of Norfolk, and a Mr. Yates, of Fredericksburg, a duel was fought, in which the latter was wounded. For this groſs violation of the rules of the college they were both expelled, which ſo enraged all the reſt of the collegians, that they aſſembled, went to the church, broke and deſtroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out all the leaves of the Bible, and gave them to the wind—from whence they proceeded to the houſe of Judge Tucker, [whoſe opinions have of late been ſo often quoted in congreſs] profeſſor of law in the univerſity, broke all his windows, pelted his houſe, abuſed him, and then each repaired to his own home. The Judge, it is ſaid, has reſigned his office of profeſſor, in conſequence of the outrage, and thus dies one of the oldeſt and wealthieſt ſeminaries of learning in the United States of America.

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A paſſenger in the Thetis arrived on Saturday from Charleſton, (S. C.) very obligingly favoured us with a file of the Times: from this paper, of March 27, we extract the following, which is the only article of importance we find.

"Letters from Auguſtine, of the 19th of March, contain information—That Paine, an Indian chief, of Lacheway, diſtance 70 miles from St. Auguſtine, being deſirous to be on the ſame friendly footing with the Spaniſh government, as he and his tanned brethren formerly were, called a meeting of all the Indian chiefs in the Creek nation, who duly attended, except the chief of the Maſcoake, where the noted Bowles is harboured. At this meeting it was unanimouſly agreed to deliver up Bowles to his excellency Henry White, governor of St. Auguſtine, together with all the white priſoners who were taken, and the negroes and property of every deſcription. For this purpoſe Paine ſent in a flag of truce to the governor, who readily acceded to the terms propoſed by the Indians, adding, that in future no Indians would be permitted to come within the ſettlement with their guns, tomahawks, knives, or any warlike inſtruments, but to leave the ſame at the different frontier ſtations in Florida—That on agreeing to thoſe terms, he would conclude a peace with them, and as ſoon as the priſoners and property were returned, he would give up the Indian priſoners now in the fort of St. Auguſtine. It is expected this treaty will be immediately ratified. Lieut. colonel John M'Queen, of the horſe, bearing a commiſſion from the king, is now out with a party of his troop, at the Muſkettoes, to prevent further depredations of the ſavages, till the treaty is ratified and promulgated."

The laſt accounts from the Havanna (14th March) ſtate that the port, for a ſhort time preceding, had been abſolutely cloſed; and would remain ſhut againſt all foreign veſſels whatever, from that time forward.

A ſtrong and preſſing remonſtrance had been made to the governor, from the merchants of that city, concerned in the trade between the mother country and the colonies, ſtating that whilſt the American and other foreign traders were permitted to overſtock the markets with European goods, and with proviſions, (with the firſt of which it then was) it would be impoſſible that the trade could ever be revived by the Spaniards themſelves.

The above claſs of merchants having threatened to forward this remonſtrance to the king, the governor, who had alſo received late inſtructions from his court, could no longer give *his* countenance to the admiſſion of Americans, however neceſſary or deſirable. What effect his concurrence hitherto (ſince the prohibiting order of the 25th Dec.) produced on the American ſhippers, their accounts would teſtify;—not much, however, it was preſumed, to their advantage.

Mr. Morton, the conſul, ſtill remained at the iſland, and had uſed every exertion with the government to effect ſo gradual a decline of the intercourſe as would leave ſufficient opening for the adjuſtment and termination of exiſting concerns.

The communication being, however, at length poſitively cloſed, the only remaining means of correſpondence will be found through the few Spaniſh or other veſſels which may be employed, from *ſpecial licence* (ſuch as were granted before the admiſſion of neutrals):—it is ſaid *few* veſſels becauſe even thoſe under Spaniſh colours are not permitted to tranſport articles from a foreign country, and even not from the mother country, to the colonies, but by ſpecial

licences in the one case, and under strict regulations in the latter.

The order issued in January for the departure of *all* strangers from the island, it was supposed, the time therefor having expired, would be put in force against many;—but, from the representations made by Mr. Morton to the executive, it was hoped, and expected that further residence would be allowed to those who could make it satisfactorily appear that they had used every practicable mean to wind up their concerns which still remained unsettled; and which indispensably required their personal attendance.

In the foregoing state our affairs in that quarter rested; and little or no variation, as it respected this country, was to be looked for in any given time. Whatever may be the disposition of the generality of the merchants and planters of the island, respecting a commercial intercourse with the United States;—and whatever may be the effect of the representations to their court, from the different parties which exist on that question, considerable time, it is said, must elapse before any decisions, or information, can be obtained on which the American merchant may rely, with safety.

By the Anne from Marseilles, we learn, that several Mooriſh vessels had been robbed in the Gut by a square rigged pirate. Vessels had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

By the same vessel we are informed, that the United States frigate Boston, capt. M'Niel, had sailed from Barcelona for Toulon to make some repairs. Several of the officers being on shore when she got under way, were left. These officers had arrived at Marseilles previous to the Anne's departure, and endeavouring to get a passage for Toulon.

Yesterday morning the British sloop of war Pheasant, with a mail, sailed from this port for Halifax.

April 10.

We learn from New-Orleans, by capt. Sisson, that an embargo was to be laid upon all vessels in that port on the 12th of May, by order of the French government; and that a French commandant for New-Orleans was hourly expected.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Mr. Raphaelle Peale yesterday made his proposed experiment before a number of the merchants and masters of vessels at the city tavern.

The experiment proved to be a simple and easy mode of purifying the most offensive water, which came out perfectly pure and bright, and was tasted by all the company. Dish water, water from a stagnant pool, and water from the anatomical hall, were used.

The importance of this discovery to the commercial part of the community is sufficiently evident. Mr. Peale certainly deserves very highly of his country, for making known the process, which is as easy as it is simple.

NORFOLK, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, at Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 28th of February, to his correspondent in this town, received per the Martha Johnson.

"A frigate arrived here three days ago, with dispatches from Cape-Francois to our governor and admiral, with the modest request of provisions for 20 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 25,000 troops, and to give bills upon the chief consul; and also to allow all the line of battle ships to come into Port-Royal for that purpose. I know not what answer they may get, but suppose it cannot be a very favourable one to them. We have a great fleet here now—say 19 sail of the line, 17 or 18 frigates, and 10 sloops of war, and 9 sail of the line, and 2 frigates daily expected from England. I hope we shall not have a renewal of hostilities, but the admiral has given orders to our fleet to bring in any French line of battle ships within sight of Jamaica; but I hope their own good sense will induce them to keep at a distance."

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Copy of the convention between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, 8th January, 1802.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, respecting the same:—that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state for foreign affairs:—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has named for their plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the time and place and in the manner following, that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorised by his Britannic majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second instalment at the expiration of two years; and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention:—And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

II. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September, 1783, between his Britannic majesty and the United States that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the said 4th article, so far as it respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith. And so as the said creditors shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall immediately after the signature of this convention, re-assemble and proceed to the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except that only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second at the expiration of two years; and the third at the expiration of three years, next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

IV. This convention, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, 8th day of January, 1802.

S. HAWKESBURY.
L. S. RUFUS KING.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, dated 7th instant, to a gentleman of this city, and communicated for publication.

"*It is not true* that France has yet demanded payment for the Insurgent.

"*It is not true* that the French charge d'affaires has solicited a loan for six million of dollars. It is not believed that he has any authority to ask a loan of any kind, even if wanted.

"*It is true* that the charge d'affaires of the French republic was desirous of selling bills on France, to our treasury; but the secretary had no occasion for bills at present, and *did not* purchase.

"*It is true* that a sum was *unanimously* voted to carry into effect the convention with France. The largest item of their demand is for the proceeds of prizes taken by our public ships of war, carried into the British islands and there sold *directly contrary to law*, without *any form of trial whatever*. The mode was, the captains called a survey on the prizes, and the surveyors *never failed* to declare the prize *unfit* to proceed to America. She was then sold, the captors received there one half of the prize money—the other half was paid into the treasury; so that in fact we lose only that half received by the crews of our ships.

"This improper conduct was not only winked at, but countenanced."

April 10.

VEGETABLE POX.

An Italian physician of the name of Secario, struck with the success of the vaccine inoculation, and anxious to contribute to its reputation, has published a Memoir, which he considers as adding to the everlasting fame of this discovery. Persuaded that the *vaccine virus* did not exist in animals alone, he has sought it in the vegetable world; and in order to ascertain this, he tried his experiments, in the first place, on the *beet root*, which, from its *sanguinous colour*, he considered as having the greatest analogy with animal life. He inoculated this plant with the small-pox, which, at the end of nine days, appeared in a *very good sort*, being a white pustule with a purple ring round it. Dr. Secario pretends that with the matter from this pustule he *beetrolized* whole families, who have found the most beneficial effects from it; and that henceforth the preference will be universally given to this species of inoculation.

April 12.

By letters from Dublin, of the 16th, we are informed of the liberation of JAMES NAPPER TANDY. He was brought from Lifford to Wicklow, circuitously, in a chaise and four, escorted by a guard of cavalry, avoiding all the large towns, the better to evade public notice. They travelled principally in the night. He arrived at Wicklow on the 15th, and was to embark next day, on board the Lovely Peggy, capt. Harris, for Bourdeaux. The order for his liberation is said to have been produced by proceedings at Amiens. He was not suffered to communicate with any one, after the order arrived.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to me directed out of the court of appeals and general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 27th instant, for ready money, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres; such part of said land will be sold as will discharge the said debts; taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Mary Pottenger, Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cooke and Thomas Contee. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 6, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, sen. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (6), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Cornener Crownster, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Deveanay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis.

George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis.

John Ross Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linscot, Annapolis.

Henry Molier, Walter Miedednall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randaulf, Annapolis; Gassaway Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonestreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tillotson, Annapolis.

Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Bushy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rousson, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafinreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802.

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d inſtant, at the manſion houſe of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND'S or BENNETT'S ISLAND, containing by a late ſurvey 708 acres, part of the eſtate of the late RICHARD CHEW; this land is good, and there ſtands on it a conſiderable quantity of valuable timber. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe will examine the premiſes before the day of ſale. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall either pay down one ſixth part of the purchaſe money on the day of ſale, or give bond, with ſecurity, for the payment of the ſame, on the chancellor's ratification, for the reſidue a bond or bonds are to be given, with ſecurity, on intereſt, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, will paſs deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforeſaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

April 6, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth,
againſt
Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cauſe is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT'S MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE OBLONG, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and ſeventy-two acres of land, more or leſs, which the complainant purchaſed of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his life-time; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life inteſtate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond ſea, and not within the juriſdiction of this court, and that all the ſaid defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchaſe money for the ſaid lands hath been paid, except the ſum of £.795 3 5, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the ſaid lands and premiſes; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the laſt day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the preſent application, and of the ſubſtance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt day of October next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the ſubſcribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of a few valuable ſlaves, amongſt which is as valuable a houſe carpenter as any in this county, with tools ſuitable to his profeſſion, alſo one negro man well verſed in plantation buſineſs, one negro woman, who has been well inſtructed in cooking, waſhing, and every kind of houſe buſineſs, with one female infant at her breaſt, and a likely negro boy about three years old, ſeveral horſes, amongſt which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work ſteers, &c. hogs and ſheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utenſils, houſehold furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of ſale, caſh for all ſums under twenty dollars, and thoſe purchaſing above that ſum to give their notes or bonds, with approved ſecurity, (if required) payable on the firſt day of October next, with intereſt on the ſame from the day of ſale. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is ſold.

All perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of ſale, or preſent them to the ſubſcribers prior to the ſame.

HENRY EVANS, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

March 29, 1802. 3

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the ſaid viſitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

2

N. B. It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchool of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the upper ſchools.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,
vs.
Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Notley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-ſimple of the following tracts or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, PERNURY, and BURCH'S HOPE, ſuppoſed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of ſaid county, ſince deceaſed, ſold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1786, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he paſſed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforeſaid; the bill ſtates, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforeſaid, ſold the aforeſaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the ſame day paſſed his bond to the complainant to convey the ſame to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the conſideration of ſaid land; that the ſaid Benjamin Burch died in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, or 1787, leaving the ſaid Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceaſed,) Sarah Harris, Suſanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, (ſiſters of the ſaid Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Juſtinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the juriſdiction of the ſtate; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted three times ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now reſident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of October next, to ſhew cauſe why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRYME'S DITCH, ſituate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about ſeven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 5, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement by the tenth day of Auguſt next, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor.

Annapolis, April 5, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid William Rawlings hath reſided in the ſtate of Maryland for the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act, and the ſaid William Rawlings, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Rawlings, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and an inch high, riſing five years old, will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at the farm of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of ſix dollars the ſeaſon and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December next. Romulus was got by Highflyer, his dam by Roebuck. The ſeaſon to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good paſturage for mares at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

March 27, 1802. 2

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. 10

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it neceſſary to alter the time of holding ſaid court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will ſit on the firſt and laſt Tueſday in every month, for the purpoſe of granting letters of adminiſtration on deceaſed perſons eſtates, paſſing accounts, making diſtribution, ſettling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceaſed's eſtates, the regiſter of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters teſtamentary.

By order,

6X JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills
A. A. county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or

19 W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who ſays he was ſet free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate ſigned Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in cuſtody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrait made, and has a black ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ſtriped yarn trouſers, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſtrong ſhoes, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 5

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe who have claims againſt RICHARD A. CONTEE to bring them in to him, legally authenticated, on or before the laſt day of May next, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Truſtee for
RICHARD A. CONTEE. 5X

February 18, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreness	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and giddy head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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